

The Standard

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

687—THIRD YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1864

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS

MAUA BANK Calle Cangallo No. 101-103 interest for the current month.

MAUA BANK Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103. The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building...

MAUA BANK Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103. The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

IRELAND. Drafts payable at any of the undormentioned branches of the NATIONAL BANK.

Camp for 8 Weeks. To be given in exchange for 4,000 fine sheep a splendid tract of camp, situated on the best, permanent, arroyo of the province...

To Sheepfarmers. To rent, two good puestos for sheep, each 100 by 300 yards, with houses, corrales, &c.

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank (Limited) 80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80. Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL—£1,000,000. Chief Offices, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.

Barbour, Barclay, and Co. 31 CALLE CHACABUCO, 13. Sept. 20

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1 Old Broad-st., and 10 Pall-Mall LONDON.

Briton and Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association chief offices West Strand London &c.

Camps for Sale. Mr. Terry will sell, in the Partido de Carmen de Areco, half a square league of camp, along with four new houses...

To Sheepfarmers. To rent, two good puestos for sheep, each 100 by 300 yards, with houses, corrales, &c.

La Zingara. All parties indebted for passage money in the above-mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage...

Mensagerias Nacionales. Office Removed to 223—CALLE VICTORIA—223 Leaves for Pillar every day.

LIFE ASSURANCE. The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Established 1809. Capital £2,000,000

FIRE. COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. Capital, £2,500,000, fully subscribed.

DR. P. BOURSE, American Surgeon Dentist, No. 101 CALLE ITUZAINGO, Montevideo.

Chas. Hermansader, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Estancia del Tatay, Caruén de Areco.

Colegio Anglo-Porteño, 205—MAIPU—205. After the 1st of January 1864, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted to this school...

Unfailing Cure for Scab and footrot in Sheep and every kind of diseases in horses and other animals. Calver's Phenylene and Terebauc.

Brazil and River Plate Mail. This paper, recently established in London, is published fortnightly for transmission by the English and French Mails...

Agency, Judicial and Mercantile, 29—BOLIVAR—29. This establishment is principally occupied in arranging law matters...

DR. P. BOURSE, American Surgeon Dentist, No. 101 CALLE ITUZAINGO, Montevideo.

Chas. Hermansader, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Estancia del Tatay, Caruén de Areco.

To English Travellers. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix...

Argentine Diligences. 150 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 150. Leaves for Pilar, Cañilla del Honor, San Antonio de Areco, &c.

Public Notice. The undersigned respectfully requests all parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts without delay...

American Dentist, DR. N. O. CORNWALL, Calle Rivadavia, 275. Artificial Teeth. Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner...

Photographic & Color Studio. LUIGI BARTOLI takes Cartes-de-Visite, life size likenesses with camera solar and landscape...

For Carriages, Mounts, and Gas Flores. Mensagerias Nuevas de la Portefa. Correo del Estado. Office—Rivadavia 411 and 413.

To Captains of Vessels, Merchants, &c. The increasing number of shipping that is yearly arriving at this port...

To Ship Masters. The Agent of the Board of Underwriters in New York is to be found at 186 Calle Tucuman...

To Estancieros in the Banda Oriental. For Sale, a light Camp-Wagon, four-wheeled, unbreakable top, strong springs...

For New York. The first class English barque "ANSELL," 375 Tons register—Capt. Tatterson. This vessel has more than half her cargo ready to go on board...

For Boston. The fast sailing Argentine LUGGER, REINA DEL SUR, 5, 6, 1, 1, 375 Tons, Captain Wicks. Is now ready to receive cargo...

Wanted. A Medianero or an Estancia in the Partido de Quimes, half a league from the Scotch Church. The stock is 1100 of the finest Merino; House and Corral all complete...

The Standard Printing Office. All kinds of English printing done here at reasonable charges: bill heads, 820 per thousand; circulars or placards 450 per hundred.

Notice. During the absence of Frederic Wanklyn, Mr. Alfred Lumb will take charge of the business of Wanklyn and Co., for which we have granted him full powers under date of 18th of the present month.

River Plate Steam Ship Company. The Steamer "UNA," 1000 Tons Register, Captain Batty, will be despatched for Liverpool, via Montevideo, on 7th May next.

English Paints and Paper-hanger. Parties having such work to be done will please apply to the undersigned. If not at home, they are requested to leave their address on a slate hanging up near the door...

Subscription to the Standard

130 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

All letters require an exact non-ambiguous date. -Oceano.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29 1864.

THE YERBA MONOPOLY.

Some few weeks past, when the Crudo and Cocido question was less absorbing than at present, there appeared in the 'Nacion Argentina' several communications signed M. Pelizza, respecting the monopoly of the Paraguayan Government in the yerba mate. These communications caused no small attention in Paraguay, and elicited some very pungent replies in the 'Semanario'.

As many of our readers may take an interest in the question, we extract the following from our Paraguayan colleague.

It requires very little foresight to perceive that the Yerba question, is destined to become a matter of serious importance in the River Plate for two reasons.

First, because the Portenos wish to Paraguayise cheap.

Second, because any project hostile to the Paraguayan Government or the industry of the country, no matter how ridiculous or absurd will meet with a popularity in Buenos Ayres which will sweep down all opposition.

That the Portenos should wish to have cheap yerba, we are by no means surprised, but that they should seek to force the Paraguayan yerba into their markets at their own figures is as alike preposterous as it is absurd.

The Argentine Government is blessed with the same fertile soil, endowed (in theory) with the freest institutions, we confess that it is a matter of surprise and wonder to us that a people who are so anxious to have cheap mate do not produce and fabricate it themselves.

That monopolies are illegal we deny; on the contrary they are enjoyed in Europe by some of the most civilized nations. In the long history of international recognitions, we challenge this mythical M. Pelizza to show us an instance of where one nation forced upon another the surrender of its monopolies.

Nay, at this moment, when Portenos are growling so much about Paraguayan monopoly in yerba, they are themselves forming a more objectionable one in the same article, in the province of Corrientes. What say Governor Larrazana and Minister Camelfino? that they fear the Yerba Company will fall through. If the gentlemen of the B. Ayrean Bolea succeed in their scheme, it will deprive the country people of the right to 'beneficiar' this staple, and cause perhaps a revolution. Hitherto the yerbales were free to every man, but now B. Ayres wants to make a monopoly, which is the very thing they profess to abhor.

The naval supremacy of England was built up by her navigation laws, which were essentially the greatest monopoly ever known; and if she found it her interest to repeal these laws, we are not to be told that it was forced from her by a neighbouring nation; rather was it effected by the silent progress of commerce, the great increase of her own shipping, and the giant strides of the Americans. But if she has repealed her navigation laws, she still holds her own monopolies; her tax on tea would according to the visionary M. Pelizza justify the Chinese besieging London; her tax on tobacco would afford just cause for all the Yankees to invade her shores; even the growing of tobacco in the United Kingdom is for business purposes prohibited by the Government.

France has also her monopolies, as every one who uses her tobacco well knows. Spain has her monopoly in salt. Austria, Russia, all the greatest nations on the earth hold their monopolies, even the North Americans, before he war broke out, had their monopolies, the fisheries along the whole North American seaboard, were monopolised solely by American bottom, and vessels of other nations were obliged to pay tribute to the Government. If there fore in Europe and North America this simple, easy and effective mode of supporting the Government—monopolies—were, and to this day are, sanctioned and tolerated, we certainly must say that we are surprised that the yerba monopoly in Paraguay is so much abused.

Paraguay is purely an agricultural country, and the very monopoly which M. Pelizza so much complains of has been the direct and absolute means by which Government has been enabled to liberate the people from taxation, the country from poverty, the exchequer from bankruptcy. If we are called upon as the friends of a much abused Government to justify this monopoly we point proudly to the noble manner in which the proceeds of such monopoly have been expended.

The Paraguayan steamers ply the rivers and connect Paraguay with the ocean, their locomotives are now binding towns and villages together, and unite them with the city. The Paraguayans have done all this themselves, and on their own capital. With all the noise about the vaunted progress of Buenos Ayres, what has she done for herself? Oh, she exports 100,000 bales of wool, 75 per cent of which is from the province of Buenos Ayres itself. But let us look into the matter a little more closely: take from Buenos Ayres the English, Scotch, and principally Irish sheep-farmers, and what has she in her province? whilst in the city subtract from her commerce the English and other foreign houses, and her trade will hardly equal that of a prosperous mercachife.

Candidly speaking, we think Portenos have little to say about monopolies, when they themselves set the price for their rotten bank and dishonored paper dollar. What has Buenos Ayres to show for its banking monopoly for so long a period? Has it with the gains built wharves to accommodate trade, or even national edifices to adorn the city? By no means. The banking monopoly of the Buenos Ayrean Government has only produced bloodshed and civil war. The Paraguayan monopoly in yerba has built up that country's greatness, whilst ours in paper money has brought ruin and misfortune.

The history of commerce, affords sufficient proof of what M. Pelizza's proposed tax, or rather fine on Paraguayan yerba, will result in. It will not lessen the consumption, because only the wealthy use this description of yerba, and the dearer it is, the more fashionable it will become; it will, no doubt, afford a fresh revenue to an at present rather impoverished Government; but the tax will be on Argentinians, not Paraguayans, and unless the Portenos themselves go up and take the yerba out of the Government stores, we doubt if ever they will succeed in getting it at the price which they could desire.

The less such nonsensical measures as these M. Pelizza proposes are resorted to the better. We should not be surprised to hear some impetuous politician threaten the Paraguayans with a blockade at Martin Garcia, if they did not supply all Buenos Ayres with yerba gratis; but President Mitre may as well know now, as he once did, that he has as much control over the free navigation of the rivers, as M. Pelizza has over the price of our 'yerba mate'.

WANTED SALADEROS

We question, if there is a country in the world where trade is more unmanaged, or commerce worse regulated than in the River Plate, not that we mean to make any wholesale charges against the foreign mercantile body, which, we are proud to say, is composed of men of the strictest rectitude and most honorable principle, but that we perceive in Buenos Ayres some branches of trade are utterly exhausted by competition, whilst others are utterly neglected and forgotten. It requires neither the logic of a Whately, nor the statistical erudition of a McCullagh, to prove our assertion, since we are in a position to show that by the proper investment of capital in localities where capital is wanting, a safe and remunerative business can be carried on, without either diminishing the trade of others, or incurring an undue risk. Were the commercial body of this city confined to a few commission men, or foreign capital, represented by printed calicoes or pig iron, we could better understand how our merchants took a less 'con-prehensive grasp' of the River Plate trade, but, on the contrary, have we

not a body of merchants almost too numerous for the size of the place? And as for capital, have we not now almost as many sovereigns and francs in circulation as paper dollars? Viewing the matter in this light, we confess we are surprised that some of our English merchants have not invested a few thousand pounds sterling in building a saladero, where cattle are supernumerary and labour cheap.

The province of Corrientes is at present so full of cattle, that the estancieros are actually obliged to export to Paraguay and Entre Rios on their own account. Although this province has an unequalled river communication; although foreign vessels can anchor safely at Goya, or the capital, as in the roads of B. Ayres; although the price of prime Novillos for the butchers in the towns is but four silver dollars, there is not one saladero at work in the whole province. Through some unknown causes, the only saladero in the province, that of Sr. del Sur, at Goya, is no longer working; we believe that the cause of this is some mutual derangement amongst the partners. We have spoken with some of the best informed and most influential Correntino gentlemen, and they all unanimously say that there is positively no longer any room for the cattle; that in many parts the grass is so completely exhausted, that only noxious weeds are growing up, we, therefore, think that we are justified in saying that the whole commerce of the place is literally out of joint. We have saladeros in rivers where cattle are scarce and labour dear. We have millions of paper money sunk in establishments of a similar nature; where the first cost of the animal is more than double that of Corrientes, and yet in one of the finest provinces of this Republic, where the country is teeming with cattle, we have not one solitary saladero at work.

We hope these observations may meet the eyes of men who attend to some thing else besides Crudo nonsense: the strictest reliance may be placed upon our statements. And should any of our subscribers require further information on the matter, we shall feel most happy to refer them to one of the Congress-Deputies at present in town from that province, and from whom we gathered many of the facts referred to.

There are at present 118 vessels in port, and the shipping era are pinched to find cargo. Meanwhile, by a slight expenditure of capital, a driving business might be done in salted hides, tallow, and jerked beef in Corrientes. We want the matter, and hope that we may be as successful in starting saladeros in Corrientes, as we have been in planting cotton in that rich but neglected province.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Sheridan law-suit has at last terminated. We have not heard the terms of arrangement, but congratulate all the claimants on so happy an issue after many years of unprofitable litigation. It is believed that Mrs. Welleman née Sheridan comes into possession of the estancia.

There was much exaggeration in the rumor that the book-keeper of the Northern Railway had been attacked by robbers. The fact is, that on the night in question he heard cries of "murder," and rushed out of the office to offer help, when he found a man bleeding from the head and lying prostrate near the door. Like the good Samaritan, he at once attended to the victim of police ineptitude, whose skull was fractured. The robbers were not visible, nor did the book-keeper draw his revolver, having left the same in its usual place, on the desk.

Besides the Cocido martyr of last Friday, a rudo has paid the forfeit of his temerity. As the latter faction has opened a subscription for the widow and orphans of Sol Aparicio, it is likely the Cocidos will do the same for the Luque family. And poor Moigan is entirely forgotten.

A few days ago we paid a visit to Messrs. Vandeveld's factory of pastoral and farming implements in calle Buen Orden. His patent trough, movable sheep-pens, &c. are great improvements, and calculated to confer a benefit on our farming friends; but what most called our attention were his machines for cutting down thistles, and digging ditches. The first is a triangular scythe drawn by a horse, which will cut down a whole country in very short time. The second acts somewhat like the paddles of a steamer, and can make a good-sized canal in a few hours, being worked by half-a-dozen oxen. These two are M. Vandeveld's own invention, for which he has exclusive patent. The place is worth visiting.

The garrison of the city is at present strong: the Military legion 200 rank and file, the 2nd batt. 350, and another infantry battalion 260, making up 800 men. But for the election riots, we could spare one-half to strengthen our frontier.

The recent Indian invasion near Azul has alarmed all the Southern districts. The savages overtook an Italian officer with despatches and murdered him: a native officer narrowly escaped the same fate, being stripped of everything even to his shirt, and set loose in the open camp to find shelter as best he could some leagues off. The tribe is said to be Calafucura's, and was probably aware of the split between our Governments, which guarantees such impunity to robbers of all color.

No. 5 of the River Plate Magazine will appear on Monday. We understand that the list of subscribers is increasing and the Editors purpose reducing the price: the growth of Magazines is wonderful in B. Ayres. A year ago we had only one 'the Pharmaceutical' and now we have no less a dozen. We are glad to hear from Dr. Navarro-Viola that his Revista de B. Ayres is gaining ground.

Any person who can give information about the proposed Rosario Exhibition, or British navy amateur theatricals to come off at Colon, will do us a service.

Minister Berjes says that the English merchants of Buenos Ayres are cotton mad: he has a portfolio of offers to purchase this year's crop. Take care, gentlemen, that you don't burn your fingers by high prices.

As Independence month begins next week, we advise the public that it is usual to whitewash in honor of the anniversary whose brick and lime memorial stands in the plaza. The Policia has already set the example: would that institution display the same alacrity in moral purification!

The 'Nacional' incorrectly states that the 'Era' excursion to San Fernando will take place on Sunday: we understand Tuesday, May 3rd, is the day fixed.

Many people say that the French packet news will drive the election fever out of the Crudo and Cocido heads. We should rather anticipate that Mr. Wells' balloon ascent on the 23rd prox. will elevate the views of our petty politicians from such grovelling notions as the Chambers.

The French packet has again disappointed us, but will probably arrive to-day. There was a second supplement to the Mercay, last evening, by the 'Tevac': the Corrientes took that of Wednesday evening.

The weather is at present very variable: on Tuesday night we had rain, (but it seems only in the city, on Wednesday night frost, and on yesterday a fine clear sunshine. The camps at V. Mercedes are in good condition, and the farmers in high spirits.

To-morrow night we shall have Misir d'amore at the Opera house. Mr. Wells' ghost has not yet appeared: this exhibition caused great sensation in London, Dublin and other European capitals.

HORRIBLE CAMP BARBARITIES

One Irishman killed and two wounded.

The assassin scot-free.

The hand of the murderer is again at work in the camp. Every day brings a new victim and adds to the infernal catalogue of unpunished crime, for which B. Ayrean rulers must be held responsible.

On Sunday night, 24th inst. Mr. Bernard Scally of Lobos was murdered at the door of his cook-house, by a native who came to rob the house. The brother Thomas Scally, running out, was stabbed by the murderer, receiving a dreadful wound in the breast: he lies in a dangerous state. Mr. James Reilly a native of Co. Cavan, escaped with his life, and was able to attend at the funeral. The assassin got off scot-free, and our informant adds "the invariable escape of murderers gives British subjects a right to denounce the debility of the present Government."

Alas! there is no truer sentence, for the state of barbarism and bloodshed to which the country parts of B. Ayres have rapidly descended can find no parallel among semi-civilized nations. Since the 3rd Feb. 1852, 130 British subjects have been murdered in cold blood, and in no single case has the assassin paid the penalty. How long must this continue or are we to be forever the undefeated victims of the gaucho knife? We hope the Government will at once adopt some measures for the state of the camp is becoming worse and worse daily.

The brothers Scally were industrious shepherds at the estancia of Sr. Acosta, and Reilly had just taken half a flock of sheep from them. They lived about 4 leagues from Lobos.

FLORES' MOVEMENTS.

The 'Reforma' of April 27th has letters from Salto 23rd inst. "On the 19th, Flores crossed the Rio Negro at Quinteros and Toros, with an army of 800 men. Information was received to day from Paysandu stating that he had again gone North, his troops not wishing to go, South. As usual we hear of bands of 8 or 10 men deserting from him, and committing awful atrocities and carrying off everything

in their route to the Brazilian frontier. In the department of Salto, Colonel Urquiza, who lately gained a triumph at Constitucion, commands 300 men, of whom 60 are South of the Arapay, cleansing the district of the filibusters. To-day, Colonels Lengua and Piriz started for Montevideo."

Capt. Egueroa writes from Puntas Ceibal, 11th inst. that he made a reconnaissance on the Sarandi the day previous, but found the rebels 120 strong under Castro: his force being only 30 he retired by the Daiman, with 100 horses.

Waldino Urquiza communicated, 22nd inst. Puntas San Antonio, a trifling advantage over the rebels, killing one, taking two prisoners, and 50 horses with some arms and clothing.

We have news from Sant Ana on the Brazilian frontier, March 22nd, that two Italian officers (named Rochefort and Caretes) of the B. Ayrean army came thither to seduce the Government soldiers, and succeeded in taking three: The commander sent a body of 14 men in their pursuit, overtaking them at Tacuarembó: the Brazilian deserters were punished, and the Italian officers put in irons.

Major Roman gained a victory, at Treinta Tres, 25th inst. over the rebel band of Uran, killing 4, taking 6 prisoners, and dispersing the rest, who fled to the mountains, the rebel officer is supposed drowned, his horse being taken among the spoils. Another rebel band was dispersed at Villa Artigas, and driven into the river Yaguaron.

The fortifications at Canelones are going on actively: ramparts were raised, 5 feet thick, and a line of circumvallation has been made with a trench six feet deep. The Government army is quartered at Maciel, and that of the rebels five leagues off, near the River Yi.

The 'Comercio' states that "General Moreno, along with Munoz, Rodriguez and Aparicio were comfortably stationed on the banks of the Maciel, three leagues from Durazno. Flores was at Villavieja ready to march for Tejera. He advanced, under Goyo Suarez, was threatening to cross the Yi in Polanco; should he succeed in this movement, he would likely march for Tierra de Minas. It is reported that when Flores was passing the Rio Negro, 300 men had mutilated."

"In Maldonado a force of 30 men under Colonel Acufio had put to the knife some parties of Borges near San Carlos, who had been surprised by an ambuscade."

IMPORTANT FROM CORRIENTES

The late Mutiny.

Fossil oysters from Parana. Several of the mutinous soldiers have made their submission to Governor Larrazana, who has, we believe, pardoned them. Of those forced to embark at Corrientes for Rosario, seven were escaped in a whale-boat. The cotton crop is being picked, and several dealers have come to B. Ayres with the view of making contracts: the average price can hardly exceed 3 silver reals (8d.) per lb. ginned, delivered in this city, although the planters ask enormous figures. Deputy Igarzabal came down by the Paraguayan steamer. In the collision of the Salto de Guayra with the schooner, a young lady passenger fainted, but was revived by throwing water in her face.

The state of the rivers is at present remarkable. The Paraguay is high, the Parana low, and the mouth of the Las Palmas at the confluence with the River Plate almost un navigable from low water. The piratical practice of stealing buoys continues unpunished: many of those generously put down at Capt. Bruce's expense have been taken away.

The Paraguayan pontoon with 300 tons coal, sunk near Parana, is still in the same condition: a Frenchman has undertaken to dive for the coal, on condition of getting one-half, and we learn that Government has accepted his offer. In front of Zarate, there are some islands belonging to a Frenchman, who has turned them into sheep-farms, maintaining thereon two or three flocks.

A gentleman has just arrived from Parana with fossil-oysters, most perfectly preserved and petrified, which he intends to present to Admiral Murator. These interesting reliques of past ages will be a valuable addition to the Admiral's interesting museum; they may perhaps aid our friends in that difficult investigation "How old are we?"

A HIT TO THE WAR-OF-1808

In this province we have a law which condemns vagos, ladrones, castreros, &c., to military service from two to four years; it also authorizes the justices of peace (in the camp) to try summarily persons accused of the same offences. To be enabled to go through

the case with duo rapidity, they (the justices of peace) are furnished with printed forms, which are filled up by inserting the man's name, the offence committed, the term, &c., with which document he is sent direct to the nearest depot. We have 52 partidos in this province, consequently 52 judges furnished with ample power to try and condemn offenders of this class; how many, might I ask, have been sent to the frontiers during the first quarter of this year? I confine the question more especially to this year, as it is supposed by some that the cooked and raw dinners lately come into fashion have caused a relaxation in this law, with the intent to make it, by the end of the year, a dead letter. The proposed plea, that offences of this kind are less frequent, cannot be put forth with any regard to truth, for the testimony of any resident in the camp, native or foreign, will prove quite the reverse. On an average, the 51 partidos could send annually 25 men each to the frontiers; certainly, there is no partido which could not afford to lose, and be gainer by such a loss, 25 men of the class this law comprises; if so, the fifty two partidos should send a total of 1300 men; not a bad addition to the army, obtained without disbursing three and a quarter million dollars, which sum would be given as bounty, to an equal number of 'enganchados'; besides the money saved, the camp would be immensely benefited by the absence of such inhabitants. The principal point is, how to counteract the effect of these cooked and raw dinners, and how to prevent, legally, this law from becoming, when electioneering or other political questions require it, a dead letter; the Minister of War is not at present popular amongst those appointed to supply him with these troops, consequently he is liable to be cheated of his rights, get one-tenth the number he should get, and at the same time be criticised for leaving the frontiers unprotected. The least expensive, and perhaps most effectual remedy would be, to appoint a national commissioner or agent in each partido, part of whose duty should be, to see that all those who come under the provisions of this law be duly punished; there are many unattached officers of the army who could fill this situation with little expense and great advantage to the country. The object to be gained by enforcing the law in question is worthy of consideration: first, the exchequer saves an annually 3,250,000 dols. (the bounty to 1300 men); second, murders and robberies will become less frequent, by banishing from amongst peaceable and industrious inhabitants, those who live by pillage and plunder; third, when capitalists and intending emigrants hear little of Indians and less of robbery and murder, they will then find inducements to supply this country with the only items it requires—capital and immigrants. DICK.

MEMBERS OF B. ENOS AYRES

NEW DEPUTIES SWORN IN

Yesterday, at half-past one, the ominous ceremony of swearing in the gentlemen elected by 2 parishes and refused by 10, as Deputies for the province, came off at the Chambers. There was a large number of persons in the house, but no disorder. The gentlemen who took their seats were D. D. Ignacio Carreras, Carlos D. Amico, Dardo Roca, Isaac Blanco, Pedro Naon, Manuel Quintana, M. A. Montesdeoca, Dr. Kier, Luis Mir-tinez, Augustin Saavedra. The Cocido members did not attend, but there were 15 Crudos present. It seems this is far from making a 'quorum,' but really, seeing that the Municipality and all the public bodies fail to make this most difficult affair, it is well dispensed with.

After the swearing-in, the remodelled Chamber proceeded to elect suitable officers. Those on whom such honorable distinctions fell were—President—D. Ventura Martinez, 1st Vice—Dr. Manuel Quintana, 2nd Vice—D. Ignacio Carreras.

The Cocidos say there are more Vices than the above, and Dr. Aguerre swore (instead of fulfilling the duties) never to enter the threshold. This was unpatriotic, for we must have Deputies as well as sermons. The Chamber was almost anxious to keep him against his will, but the turning vote (14 to 12) gave him permission to resign. So ended the function, happily without rioting.

The Western Railway Navies.

The 'Nacional' accuses the 'Standard' of unjustly charging Sor. Harlo, with bringing the navies to fight at elections. We never mentioned the gentleman's name, but accused the Provincial Government of outraging decency. The neighbors of Luxan can prove that the W. railway works were stopped; our colleague loses time in trying to cloak the sun.

THE BELGRANO CHALLENGE

Solferino Accepts.

The owner of Solferino will run Belgrano with 6 lbs., on next Sunday or any subsequent day.

BOAT AGENCY
W.M. MATTIAND CO.
30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYSANDU
 Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepción, the National Steamer **SALTO**
 Captain F. Filadelfo,
 Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO,
 The National Steamer **CONCORDIA**
 Leaves Paysandu every Thursday and Sunday after the arrival of the "Salto," being in combination with this Steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
 Calling at Zárate, Baturo, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hornas, and San Nicolás. Voyage by the "Patrona de las Palmis," taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer

PAVON,
 Captain Price.
 Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY,
 The National Steamer **LOI OCEITAS**
 Leaves the "Boas de las Nuevas Vistas" every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARAÍVA,
 Santa Fe, and Inter-medial Ports, the Mail Steamer

ESPIGADOR,
 Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pavon and returns every Tuesday a time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Pavon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
 Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer **EMERALDA**
 Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, April 26, and returns on Friday, May 6th.

FARES:

To Zarate (cabio)	8 patacones
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Guat guay do	10 "
Rosario do	16 "
Sau Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamante do	20 "
Santa Fé do	24 "
Paraná do	32 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Nuevo Palmira do	6 "
Fray Bentos	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
Paysandu	17 "

Deck Half-price.

FREIGHTS:

To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Rosario	6 "
San Nicolas	6 "
Paraná	6 "
La Paz	6 "
Bella Vista	10 "
La Esquina	10 "
Goya	12 "
Corrientes	12 "
The Uruguay Ports	10 "

FOR CUYABA,
 Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **MARQUES DE OLINDA**
 Captain Thipolito de S. Beincourt,
 Leaves on the 4th May.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Paraná	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	80 "
Corumbá	142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

HONEY ORDERS.
 Drafts on IRELAND are granted by be undersigned, payable on demand, at any of the 52 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.
 Drafts are also granted on Messrs. Messrs. G. & Co. Bankers LONDON.
 And on J. Barred & Co. Banker LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 66 calle San Martín (opposite the Hotel).

DRAFTS AT SIGHT ON THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND.

IRELAND.
 ISSUED BY THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK.
 Calle de la Plata No. 80.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bebedores de Hierro desde 608 vara.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.
Puertas de Hierro.
Nuevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de suar Agua.

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

MESSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127.

All the necessary arrangements have been made, the Empresa has opened an office in this city for the purpose of facilitating operations for the Commercial Community and the public in general.
 In the office will be given tickets for passengers and parcels to any part of the Republic, and there, passengers for Chile can take through tickets for Valparaiso and Santiago.
 The Disignees start from Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan and Chile every Tuesday.
 From Rosario to Córdoba every Tuesday and Friday.
 From Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy and Bolivia every Friday.
 For further particulars apply at the office of the Empresa. m27

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE.

57—DEFENSA—57

Just opened to the Public, The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.
 Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.
 Low Prices—Fixed Prices.
 Terms—Cash.
WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
 57—DEFENSA—57.
 (Corner of Potosi.)

N.R.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j13

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & CO.

No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —

BUENOS-AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place the most confidence.
 The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depository for their savings.
 The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.
 These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, working-men & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a *reserva fund* in case of need, sickness or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and their rivalries.
 The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.
 p. p. Mau & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

- 1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one silver dollar upwards.
- 2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6 p.c.) per annum which is liquidated every six months.
- 3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
- 4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency or one thousand dollars silver the depositor if he wishes can open an account current according to the rules established by the Bank.
- 5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61—CORRIENTES—61.

It is respectfully announced that during the next and following months there will be exhibited at this Establishment a vast and magnificent display of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, of the most choice, varied, and fashionable description, selected from the London and Paris markets, to which the attention of Ladies is solicited.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 261 CORRIENTES 61

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE:

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.						Regreso.							
Tren.	23 de Mayo.	Rosario.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Pedro.	S. Fernando.	Tren.	S. Fernando.	S. Pedro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	Rosario.	23 de Mayo.
1	10	10 10	10 20	10 50	11 5	11 18	1	7 30	8 5	8 15	8 55	9 5	de la mañana de la tarde
2	1 30	1 48	2 5	2 35	3 10	3 25	2	12 15	12 30	12 45	1 15	1 30	de la mañana de la tarde
3	2 30	2 48	3 55	4 25	5 0	5 15	3	2 15	2 30	2 45	3 15	3 30	de la mañana de la tarde

DIAS FERIADOS

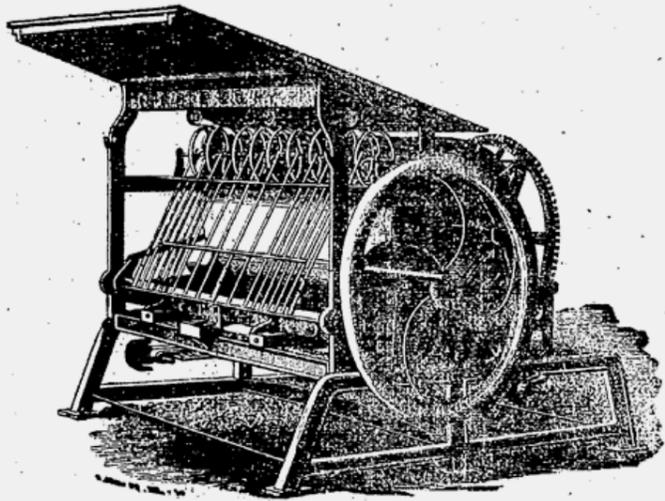
Ida.						Regreso.							
Tren.	23 de Mayo.	Rosario.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Pedro.	S. Fernando.	Tren.	S. Fernando.	S. Pedro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	Rosario.	23 de Mayo.
1	10	10 10	10 20	10 50	11 5	11 18	1	7 30	8 5	8 15	8 55	9 5	de la mañana de la tarde
2	1 30	1 48	2 5	2 35	3 10	3 25	2	12 15	12 30	12 45	1 15	1 30	de la mañana de la tarde
3	2 30	2 48	3 55	4 25	5 0	5 15	3	2 15	2 30	2 45	3 15	3 30	de la mañana de la tarde

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiera pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que desean ser desembarcados en ellas están en el deber de avisar al Guardia Tren al entrar en los coches. Sin este requisito los trenes no pararán.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

'THE STANDARD'

DAILY & WEEKLY EDITIONS.



With Supplement by each English mail. Daily, \$30 per Month; Weekly, \$20. Subscribers can send to Europe an extra file of the Weekly at Half Price; same, if prepaid \$40 extra per Annum. Packet Editions, \$2 each. Subscriptions received in London by Mr. George Street, Cornhill: Daily Edition, £2; Weekly, £1.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 pata. in 215 Shares.

- DIRECTORS.**
 D. Miguel Azcuena, President
 D. Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
 D. Antonio Marcó del Pont
 D. Jacobo Paravicini
 D. Constant Santamaría
- MANAGING COMMITTEE.**
 D. Estanislao Peña
 D. J. A. Fernandez
- OFFICIALS.**
 D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager
 D. Eusebio Riestra, Sub Manager
 D. Juan Casado, Secretary.

Offices—87 calle SAN MARTIN.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
 1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time at the subscriber's time and option.
 2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is returned.
 3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the insurer. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.
 All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.
 The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.
 The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

Subscriptions in Paper Money.

The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:—
 Article 65—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:
 1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and 1000 shares issued from Silver Money Subscribers.
 2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.
 By these means the Directors hope to gain their object which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.
 For further particulars, apply at the Co.'s Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martín (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in the City, insure at moderate rates all risks by sea, or on the river.
 Office—Calle Recoquista 23.
 DIRECTOR

- Dr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.
 " Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
 " Felipe Llanillo.
 " Manuel Zumarán.
 " Jacobo Paravicini.
 " Enrique Tomkinson.
 " Mariano Caseros.
 " Francisco F. Moran, Gerente.

Law Notice.

By order of the Civil Juez de la 1st Instancia, Don Daniel Maria Cazon, there will be put up by public auction, under the Cabildo, on the afternoons of the 17th, 18th, and 19th of May prox., a country establishment with houses, ranchos, &c., cattle of all kinds, and other appurtenances in the partido of Quilmes, and belonging to the testamentary execution of the late Mr. Win. Young. The land is composed of 70,000 square yards, which make 2000 yards of frontage and 3.00 yards of depth of this, 2000 yards of frontage by 10.00 yards of depth are already under contract of sale, for which reason that which is now for sale consists of 2000 yards of frontage by 2000 yards of depth, and is valued at 14,960 \$ m.c.
 For further particulars apply at the office of Don Mariano Cabral to the undersigned.
 Buenos Ayres, April 16, 1864.
SEGUNDO G. GARRIDO.
 a 7, 1 m.

British Library Catalogue.

PRICE: \$5.
 On sale at this office or at the Library. Each month we will publish a new edition containing list of new books received, as appendix.

Arthur and James Rigg,
 Machinists and Engineers,
GEORGE-STREET, CHIEF.
 Agent for the Department of Science and Art, London.
 Machinery designed and made for special purposes.
 Improved Saw-Table, which can be used for tonguing, grooving, tenoning, moulding, &c.
 Patented Knee-joint Mortising and Ornamental Moulding Machines.
 Makers of all kinds of Machinery for Wood Work.
 Vices for holding irregular Forms for Carvers and others;
 Patentees of improvements in preparing or seasoning timber for building and other purposes.
 5 p. a. 13

Blankets,annels, Wincies, Clan Shawls, Hosiery, &c.

PATRICK CALVERTH,

Wags to inform his numerous Customers that he has just received a large assortment of 9-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Blankets, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Flannels; Aberdeen and Knickerbocker Wincies, Long and Square Clan Wool Shawls, Molekin and Conturmy, Youths and Gents' Tweed Suits, Gents' Reversible Jackets, L. W. Hosiery and Under-clothing, Ties, Scarfs, &c.

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,
49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.

"The Standard,"—Printed and Published every Evening at the Standard Printing Office, No. 12 Calle Uruguay, by the Proprietors and Editors Dr. G. & W. G. GARRIDO.